(b) what is the revision of tariffs made by different SEBs during last one year;

(c) extent of increase in electricity charges per unit for different consumers i.e. household, agriculture and industrial sector;

(d) estimated resource mobilisation as a result of hike; and

(e) steps taken to streamline the work of SEBs and to save the leakages/theft of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Audited Accounts of State Eelectricity Boards (SEBs) for the year 1991-92 are not yet available. According to available information, the accumulated losses of SEBs at the end of 31st March, 1991 works out to Rs. 4975 crores, after taking into account the subsidy, as provided in the accounts.

(b) and (c) A statement containing information regarding the revision of tariffs effected by the State Electricity Boards during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and extent of increase in electricity charges per unit for different consumers is given in Annexure-

[*See* Appendix CLXIV, Annexure No. 67]

(d) A statement showing the anticipated additional revenue owing to the revision of the tariffs is enclosed as Annexure—68.

[*See* Appendix CLXIV, Annexure No. 68]

(e) State Electricity Boards have been requested to identify specific areas of possible improvement in operation and management, and draw up Action Plans ti achieve the same. These include reduction in T&D losses by eliminating power theft, economy in fuel, review of manpower cost, improvement in revenue collection, controlling the inventory and development of a "cost and efficiency based tariff".

टिहरी परियोजना के लिए रूसी सहायता

4342. **डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने टिहरी बांध परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु नए सिरे से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) इस नई पेशकश के अनुसार उक्त बांध परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए रूस कितने प्रतिशत निर्माण लागत देने के लिए सहमत है ; और

(ग) शेष निर्माण लागत को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथराय) : (क) से (ग) टिहरी जल विद्युत परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में रूस ने रुचि प्रकट की है। तथापि वित्तपोषण पैकेज के साथ किसी प्रकार का विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। उपलब्ध स्वदेशी संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत योजना आयोग वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर इस समय परियोजना के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध करा रहा है।

PLF in Power Stations

4343. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for low plant load factor in Thermal Stations in State Electricity Boards and Central sector;

(b) what steps are being taken to raise the plant load factor;

(c) what is the plant load factor in major Undertaking of private sector;

(d) what are the reasons for differences in their performance;

(e) what are the reasons for transmission losses;

(f) whether Government have assessed the quantum of theft of power and

(g) whether, recently, raids were carried out in Delhi on some private premises and power theft was located: if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The main reasons for low Plant Loan Factor in Thermal Power Stations in State Electricity Boards and Central Sector are short supply of coal, backing down of thermal units due to low system demand fund constraints, long time taken for bringing back the units after forced outages and planned maintenance.

(b) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of installed capacity include (i) Renovation and Modernisation of old units (ii) assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programmes (iii) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal (iv) training of O&M personnel and (v) strengthening of transmission and distribution systems.

(c) The Plant Load Factor in major undertakings of Private Sector during April, 1992-July, 1992 is given below:

Organisation	PLF(%)
Tata Electric Co.	59·3
AECo.	70·3
CESC	69·1
Private Sector	63·6
State Sector	54·0
Central Sector	57·9
All India	55·8

(d) The performance of Private Sector thermal stations is generally better than that of thermal stations under State Sector for the following reasons:

1. The power supply by private utilities is limited to Urban areas of higher load density,

2. In case of State Sector stations there is need for backing down of thermal generation because of absence of matching load during off-peak period.

3. There is funds constraints with some Boards resulting in delay in arranging spare parts and other inputs.

(e) The transmission losses are due to the energy dissipation in the conductors and equipments used in the system for transmission and distribution of power. The magnitude of the energy dissipation depends largely on the pattern of loading of transmission and distribution lines, types of loads, design of lines, etc.

(f) It is not possible to quantity the loss on account of theft of power as commercial losses dut to theft of power cannot be segregated from the total transmission and distribution losses.

(g) During the raids conducted by DESU from time to time, a number of unauthorised electric connections have been detected. During the year 1991-92, DESU carried out 46004 checkings and detected 30108 cases of theft/misuse of electricity, DESU has intensified its drive against theft of energy. It has also been made a cognizable offence under the Indian Electricity Act.